1 2	Chapter 14 Firefighting Equipment
3	
4	Introduction
5	The agency wildland fire program equipment resources include engines, dozers,
6	water tenders, and other motorized equipment for fire operations.
7	
	Policy
	Each state/region will comply with established standards for training,
	equipment, communications, organization, and operating procedures required to
1	effectively perform arduous duties in multi-agency environments and various
2	geographic areas.
13	Approved foam concentrate may be used to improve the efficiency of water,
15	except near waterways where accidental spillage or over spray of the chemical
16	could be harmful to the aquatic ecosystem, or other identified resource concerns.
17	could be national to the aquatic ecosystem, or other racinimed resource concerns.
	Driving Standard
	Refer to driving standards in Chapter 07.
20	
21	Firefighting Engines
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23	Operational Procedures
24	All engines will be equipped, operated, and maintained within guidelines
25	established by the Department of Transportation (DOT), regional/state/local
26	operating plans, and procedures outlined in <i>BLM Manual H-9216, Fire</i>
27	Equipment and Supply Management, or agency equivalent. All personnel
28	assigned to agency fire engines will meet all gear weight, cube, and manifest
29	requirements specified in the National Mobilization Guide.
30	Fine Engine Staffing
32	Fire Engine Staffing An ENGB will be with every engine, and the minimum staffing is two
33	individuals for Type 4, 5, 6 and Type, 7, engines.
34	individuals for Type 1,5,0 and Type, 7, engines.
	For Type 3, 4, and 5 engines, minimum staffing is three individuals, including
36	an Engine Boss.
37	BLM - Fire Engine Staffing
88	For BLM engine staffing requirements see Chapter 2.
39	
10	Minimum staffing for Type 4, 5, 6 and 7 engines (on Refuge lands) is
11	one ENOP and one FFT2. A minimum of one ICT5 must be available
12	on the engine crew.
13	NPS - Fire Engine Staffing
14	For NPS engine staffing requirements see Chapter 3.

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the loaded weight.

FS - A Single Resource Boss may supervise a type 6 or 7 engine. 2 3 **Engine Typing** Engine Typing and respective standards are identified in the NWCG Fireline Handbook, 410-1. FS - See http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/equipment/engine-models/models.html for description of Forest Service national engine standards. **Driving Standard** Refer to driving standards in Chapter 07. 12 **Engine Water Reserve** Engine Operators will maintain at least 10 percent of the pumpable capacity of the water tank for emergency engine protection and drafting. 16 17 Chocks At least one ehoekset of wheel chocks will be carried on each engine and will be 18 properly utilized whenever the engine is parked or left unattended. This includes engine operation in a stationary mode without a driver "in place." 21 Fire Extinguisher All engines will have at least one 5 lb. ABC -rated (minimum) fire extinguisher, either in full view or in a clearly marked compartment. 25 **Nonskid Surfaces** All surfaces will comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1906 Standards Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus (6.4.3.) guidelines requirements. 29 30 First Aid Kit Each engine shall carry, in a clearly marked compartment, a fully equipped 10person first aid kit. 34 **Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)** Each engine will have an annually certified weight slip in the vehicle at all times. Weight slip will show individual axle weights and total GVW. Operators of engines and water tenders must ensure that the maximum certified GVW is never exceeded, including gear, personnel and fuel. If the proper number of personnel are not available during the weighing. The NFPA 1906 standard of

vehicle is not exceeded. For commercially designed highway vehicles used

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FS - Supervisors must ensure that the maximum allowable weight of the

250 pounds for each person and their personal gear maywill be used to calculate

in off highway applications, the Cargo Load (CL) must not exceed 90% of the difference between the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) and the vehicle's Curb Weight (CW). In numerical form: Max CL = .90 (GVWR-CW)—DP—The curb weight (CW) is defined as the actual weight of a vehicle including all permanently attached items and a full tank of fuel. It does not include the cargo (water, tools, supplies, gear, etc), the driver, or passengers. DP is the driver and passengers riding in the vehicle. GVWR is the maximum weight at which the vehicle is certified to operate. The maximum allowable vehicle operating weight is therefore the curb weight plus the allowable cargo load. The Gross Axle Weight Ratings (GAWR) shall not be exceeded under any circumstances.

- FS Refer to FSH 7109.19, Chapter 30 for calculation of Rough Road Factor reduction for driving on rough or unsurfaced roads.
- NPS A copy of the annual certified weight slip must be sent to the Fire
 Equipment and Facilities Specialist at the FMPC in Boise prior to the
 vehicle being put into service each season.

Speed Limits

Posted speed limits will not be exceeded.

Lighting

Headlights and taillights shall remain illuminated at all times while the vehicle is in motion. All new orders for fire engine apparatus will include an overhead lighting package in accordance with agency standards. Lighting packages will meet NFPA 1906 standards-(6.8, 2006 edition). Engines currently in service may be equipped with overhead lighting packages. A red, white, and amber combination is the accepted color scheme for fire. Lighting packages containing blue lights are not allowed. Blue lights have been reserved for law enforcement and mustare not be used allowed on fire vehicles. A red, white, and amber combination is the accepted color scheme for fire.

Emergency Light Use

Headlights and taillights will be illuminated at all times while the vehicle is in motion.—Emergency lighting will be used only during on site wildland fire operations or to mitigate serious safety hazards. Overhead lighting and other emergency lighting must meet state code requirements, and will be illuminated whenever the visibility is reduced to less than 300 feet.—Blue lights are not acceptable for wildland fire operations.

BLM - Emergency lighting may be used during a response to an incident or to mitigate serious safety hazards. If emergency lighting is to be used it must be approved by State Director and meet all state and local emergency services training and certification requirements. Overhead lighting and other emergency lighting must meet state code requirements.

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• FS - See FSM 5120 and 5135 for red lights and siren policy.

Light Use Visibility

Headlights and taillights shall remain illuminated at all times while the vehicle is in operation. Overhead lighting (or other appropriate emergency lights) shall be illuminated whenever visibility is reduced to less than 300 feet.

Fuel Use, Storage and Transportation

9 Guidance and direction for the use, storage, and transportation of fuel can be found in the interagency interim policy *Interagency Transportation Guide for Gasoline, Mixed Gas, Drip Torch Fuel, and Diesel* at:

12 http://www.fs.fed.us/t-d/fueltran/ (Use t-d as user and password logins)

14 Fire Engine Maintenance Procedure and Record

Apparatus safety and operational inspections will be accomplished either on a post-fire or daily basis. Offices are required to document these inspections. Periodic maintenance (as required by the manufacturer) shall be performed at the intervals recommended and properly documented. All annual inspections will include a pump gallons per minute (GPM) test to ensure the pump/plumbing system is operating at desired specifications.

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Engine Inventories

An inventory of supplies and equipment carried on each vehicle is required to maintain accountability and to obtain replacement items lost or damaged on incidents. The standard inventory for engines is found in Appendix R

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Water Tenders

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Water Tender Staffing Standards

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Water Tender Non-Tactical

- Qualifications: CDL (tank endorsement).
- Staffing: A water tender (Support) may be staffed with a crew of one
 driver/operator when it is used in a support role as a fire engine refill unit or
 for dust abatement. These operators do not have to pass the Work Capacity
 Test (WCT) but are required to take annual refresher training.

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Water Tender Tactical

- Tactical use is defined as "direct fire suppression missions such as pumping hoselays, live reel use, running attack, and use of spray bars and monitors to suppress fires."
- Qualifications: ENOP, CDL (tank endorsement)
- Staffing: Tactical water tenders will carry a minimum crew of two:

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- One ENOP
- One Engine Module Member

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Dozers/Tractor Plows

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6 Dozer/Tractor Plow Training and Qualifications

7 Agency personnel assigned as dozer/tractor plow operators will meet the 8 training standards for a Firefighter 2 (FFT2). This includes all safety and annual 9 refresher training. While on fire assignments, all operators and support crew 10 will meet PPE requirements including the use of aramid fiber clothing, hard 11 hats, fire shelters, boots, etc.

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13 Dozer/Tractor Plow Physical Fitness Standards

- BLM All employee dozer/tractor plow operators will meet the WCT requirements at the Moderate level before accepting fire assignments.
- FWS See the Fire Management Handbook
- FS FS dozer operators refer to 5134.32.

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Dozer/Tractor Plow Operational Procedures

- Agency owned and operated dozer/tractor plows will be equipped with programmable two-way radios, configured to allow the operator to monitor radio traffic.
- Agency dozer/tractor plows with non-red carded operators and all contract
 dozer/tractor plows will have agency supplied supervision when assigned to
 any suppression operations.
- Contract or offer-for-hire dozers must also be provided with radio
 communications, either through a qualified dozer/tractor plow boss or an
 agency-supplied radio. Contract dozer/tractor plows will meet the
 specifications identified in their agreement/contract.
- Operators of dozer/tractor plows and transport equipment will meet DOT certifications and requirements regarding the use and movement of heavy equipment, including driving limitations, CDL requirements, and pilot car use.

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All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)/Utility-Terrain Vehicles (UTV)

The operation of ATV/UTV can be high risk and their use needs to be evaluated to determine if it is essential to accomplish the mission and not as a matter of convenience.

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- Because of the high risk nature, agencies have developed specific operational policy (refer to current agency policy). Common policy requirements for wildland fire operations are highlighted below:
 - Specific authorization for ATV/UTV use is required.

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- All personnel authorized to operate an ATV/UTV must first complete
 agency specific or manufacturers training in safe operating procedures and
 appropriate PPE.
 - Re-evaluation/Re-certification Operators shall be re-evaluated every three years. Infrequent users (less than 16 hours of riding a year) shall have a check ride prior to scheduled use of an ATV/UTV.

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Required PPE includes:

- ATV Helmet For ATV use, helmets must meet DOT or Snell M2005
 certification. ATV Helmet Helmets meeting DOT, ANSI-90, or SNELL M-95 are required.
- ATV/Fire Helmet For wildland firefighters on fire line duty, helmets must meet Snell SA2005 certification. Helmets worn by wildland firefighters on fire line duty must be lined by Nomex©/Aramid type fire-resistant material.
 - Use of half "shorty" helmets require a JHA/RA for fireline use and must include justification for its use. Refer to MTDC Tech Tip publication, A Helmet for ATV Operators with Fireline Duties (0651-2350-MTDC).
 - → NPSUTV Head Protection Helmets worn by wildland firefighters on fire line duty must be lined by Nomex©/Aramid type fire resistant material. Approved flight helmets such as SPH 4, SPH 5, or other comparable flight helmets are also authorized until September 30, 2009.
- meet DOT or Snell M-2005 unless: UTV Head Protection Helmets meeting DOT, ANSI-90, or SNELL M-95 approved are required unless:
- Approved ROPS Cab/brush cage is permanently installed on the vehicle
 then a hard hat meeting NFPA 1977 and ANSI Z 89.1 standards may be
 worn with chin straps secured in place under chin.
- BLM UTV is equipped with Roll over protection system (ROPS) and is
 operated on moderate terrain at moderate speeds then a hard hat meeting
 NFPA 1977 and ANSI Z 89.1 standards may be worn with chin straps
 secured in place under chin.
- BLM Administrative use (low speeds on smooth travel surfaces), e.g.
 campgrounds, base camps; UTV operators are not required to wear hard
 hats or a helmet.
- NPS Approved helmets are required for UTV operations that are rated moderate (amber) or high (red) using the "ORV Risk Assessment Tool" included in the NPS Off-Highway Vehicle Policy
- Eye protection (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses) based upon JHA/RA.
- 39 Leather gloves
- 40 ◆ Yellow aramid shirt
- 41 Aramid trousers
- 42 Wildland fire boots
- ATV/UTV operator shall carry a personal communication device (e.g. two-way radio, cellular phone, or satellite phone).

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- ATV do not carry passengers on ATVs.
- UTV carry no more passengers in a UTV than the number of seats 2 installed by the manufacturer. The operator and each passenger must have their own seatbelt and it must be fastened at all times when the vehicle is in motion.
- Loads shall be mounted and secured as to not affect the vehicle's center of 6 gravity. See agency specific policy for hauling liquid cargo.
- Load weights shall not exceed manufacturer's recommendations. 8
- ATV/UTV loading and transport see agency specific policy.
- A JHA/RA must be completed and approved by the supervisor prior to 10 vehicle operation. 11
- BLM Refer to BLM Manual 1112-1, Chapter 27 Off-Highway Vehicles. 12 http://web.blm.gov/internal/wo-700/wo740/policy.html 13
- FS Refer to Refer to ID 6709FSH6709.11-2008-2 14
- FWS Use of hardhats requires a JHA for fireline use and must have 15 Project Leader approval and include justification for its use. Refer to 16 MTDC Tech Tip publication, A Helmet for ATV Operators with Fireline 17 Duties (0651-2350-MTDC). Exceptions to the above stated policy should 18 only be used in rare instances. Motorcycle helmets will be used for all 19 loading and unloading operations. 20
- NPS Refer to Service Manual 243 FW 6 Off Road Utility Vehicle Safety. 21
- NPS- Refer to Reference Manual 50B Occupational Health and Safety, draft 22 Section 6.1 Off-Highway Vehicle Safety 23 24
 - http://inside.nps.gov/waso/custommenu.cfm?lv=2&prg=46&id=5898.

Vehicle Cleaning/Noxious Weed Prevention

To reduce the transport, introduction, and establishment of noxious weeds or 27 other biological contaminants on the landscape due to fire suppression activities, fire suppression and support vehicles should be cleaned at a designated area prior to arriving and leaving the incident. Onsite fire equipment should be used to thoroughly clean the undercarriage, fender wells, tires, radiator, and exterior of the vehicle. The cleaning area should also be clearly marked to identify the area for post fire control treatments, as needed. 33

Fire Remote Automated Weather Stations

Fire Remote Automated Weather Stations (FRAWS) are portable weather stations that pack up into a single container and may be utilized in any location to monitor local weather conditions. FRAWS are intended for use on or near the fireline and are rapidly relocated to points desired by Fire Behavior Analyst (FBAN) for real time weather data.

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- National resource FRAWS systems are cached at the National Interagency Fire
- Center (NIFC) and may be ordered through standard equipment resource
- ordering systems. Maintenance and recalibration of these stations must be

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coordinated with the NIFC Remote Sensing/Fire Weather Support Unit(RSFWSU).

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Fuel Use, Storage and Transportation

Guidance and direction for the use, storage, and transportation of fuel can be found in the interagency interim policy "Interagency Fuel Transportation Guide" at: http://www.fs.fed.us/t d/fueltran/. (Use t d as user and password logins)

Aerial Ignition Devices

Information on types of aerial ignition devices, operational guidelines and
 personnel qualifications may be found in the *Interagency Aerial Ignition Guide*.

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Ground Ignition Devices

- BLM Guidance and direction for use and procurement of approved ground
 ignition equipment and the transportation and dispensing of drip torch fuel
 can be found in the Drip Torch Fuel Transportation and Dispensing
 Direction.
- NPS Agency direction may be found in the 04/04/03 Memorandum Y14 (9560) Aerial and Ground Ignition Equipment.
- FWS specific information on ignition devices may be found in the January
 28, 2003 Memorandum: "Direction for Use and Purchase of Aerial and
 Ground Ignition Equipment."
- FS direction is found in FSH 5109.32a and 6709.11.